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'BINGE' OF CIA CURBS OVER, COLBY SAYS
BY MATTHEW C. QUINN

WASHINGTON (UPI) -- FORMER CIA DIRECTOR WILLIAM COLBY IS CONFIDENT REFORMS MADE AT THE INTELLIGENCE AGENCY IN THE 1970S WILL REMAIN INTACT DESPITE SOME WATERING DOWN BY THE REAGAN ADMINISTRATION.

"THINGS ARE SOBERING UP. I THINK THE NATION HAS SOBERED UP," COLBY SAID IN AN INTERVIEW IN HIS DOWNTOWN LAW OFFICE. "WE WENT ON A BINGE IN THE MID 1970S AND WE DID A LOT OF SILLY THINGS AT THAT TIME WHICH WEREN'T CORRECTING.

"BUT WE ALSO MADE SOME MAJOR CHANGES IN THE INTELLIGENCE MACHINERY OF THE UNITED STATES AND THOSE CHANGES ARE CONTINUING. NOW WHAT WE'RE DOING IS CALIBRATING WHERE ON THE SCALE THE CIA OUGHT TO OPERATE."

THE BESPECTACLED COLBY, 62, A CAREER INTELLIGENCE OFFICIAL, WAS CIA DIRECTOR FROM 1973 TO 1976 UNDER RICHARD NIXON AND GERALD FORD. HE IS NOW PRACTICING LAW, DOING INTERNATIONAL CONSULTING WORK AND LECTURING. A PROponent OF BANNING HANDGUNS, HE MAKES AN OCCASIONAL STATEMENT ON GUN CONTROL.

COLBY SAID HE IS NOT BEING CONSULTED BY THE NEW DIRECTOR, WILLIAM CASEY.

"I CANCELED MY SECURITY CLEARANCES SINCE I LEFT AND I HAVEN'T SEEN ANY CLASSIFIED DOCUMENTS SINCE I LEFT. I DON'T THINK IT'S APPROPRIATE FOR ME TO BE HANGING AROUND," HE SAID.

DURING COLBY'S DIRECTORSHIP, WHICH INCLUDED THE WATERGATE AFTERMATH, THE SPY AGENCY CAME UNDER INTENSE CRITICISM FOR COVERT OPERATIONS IN SOUTHEAST ASIA, AFRICA AND LATIN AMERICA.

CONGRESS IMPOSED RESTRICTIONS AND INSISTED ON BEING INFORMED OF CIA ACTIVITIES, AND COLBY GAINED A REPUTATION FOR CANDOR WITH MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

"CONGRESS HAS DONE ITS JOB," SAID COLBY. "THEY KNOW THE SECRETS AND THEY HAVE KEPT THE SECRETS."

PRESIDENT REAGAN LAST DECEMBER SIGNED AN EXECUTIVE ORDER THAT FOR THE FIRST TIME ALLOWS THE CIA AND OTHER INTELLIGENCE AGENCIES TO CONDUCT COVERT OPERATIONS INSIDE THE UNITED STATES. THE ORDER PERMITS SURVEILLANCE OF U.S. CITIZENS INSIDE AND OUTSIDE THE COUNTRY WHEN "SIGNIFICANT FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE" IS SOUGHT.

COLBY SAID DESPITE "CHANGES IN ATMOSPHERICS," HE IS CONFIDENT THE FUNDAMENTALS OF THE REFORMS WILL REMAIN.

ARTICLE APPEARED
ON PAGE 22

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
21 May 1982

Richard L. Strout

Closing the door on immigration

A grand jury of Dade County, Florida, attacks the Justice Department, which supervises immigration. It says the United States Immigration and Naturalization Service is "impotent" and that illegals are pouring into the US. It says this costs South Florida taxpayers \$130 million. The 56-page report uses language like "slipshod" and "completely unmanaged" and charges the existence of foreign drug smugglers and "countless lives." Not so, replies the spokesman of the Justice Department. It says the charges are ill-informed and "outdated." The argument continues.

One thing that has happened in this continuing controversy is that the jobless rate has risen to 9.4 percent in the US. This is the highest since 1947 when the Labor Department began keeping monthly counts. The US has the most generous immigration policies of any industrial nation. While unemployment at home seems headed for a double-digit figure (with a ratio of 50 percent or so among black teenagers in central cities) something like 400,000 legal immigrants are being admitted annually. Nobody knows how many illegals slip over the border — perhaps a million or more.

Immigration commissioner Leonard F. Chapman Jr. said in 1976: "When the emotional arguments are removed from the illegal aliens issue, we are left with a set of facts that lead to an unavoidable conclusion: we have a serious and costly problem of illegal aliens now, and it will be many times worse in the near future unless the country takes some steps very soon to control it."

The "near future" of Mr. Chapman is today's present. Sentiment, history, and culture make immigration an emotional issue for Americans. The country has seen its racial composition change.

There are critics of the process but the easiest course is to do nothing. Said William Colby, former CIA Director, in an interview, "The swelling population of Mexico, driving millions of illegal aliens over the border, is a greater threat to the future of the United States than the Soviet Union."

Such strong language brings dissent. One problem is to estimate the figures. Illegals in the US have been put at from six to 12,000,000. If the latter figure is right it is somewhat bigger than the estimated number of jobless in April, reckoned at 10,307,000.

The Select Commission on Immigration and Refugee Policy headed by Theodore M. Hesburgh, which presented its report to President Reagan in March 1981, estimated illegals as under 6,000,000. Others double that. Whatever the number the Commission said flatly that "hundreds of thousands of persons annually enter this country outside the law." The Select Commission is well aware of the widespread dissatisfaction among US citizens with an immigration policy that seems out of control.

The commission also said:

"The message is clear — most US citizens believe that the half-open door of undocumented/illegal migration should be closed."

The world's rate of population increase is declining. Natural resources are giving out. The figure is around .8 percent annually in the US but three times that in Mexico (it's population will double in 20 years unless checked.) There is an irreversible push over the border which is inadequately guarded by only about 350 in the border patrol.

The illegals, in short, are taking jobs from Americans with unemployment at 9.4 percent. Will America close the "half open door?"

ARTICLE APPEARED
ON PAGE B-10

NEW YORK TIMES
5 MAY 1982

STATINTL

Bill Would Guarantee Benefits to C.I.A. Spouses

By PHILIP TAUBMAN

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, May 4 — Barbara Colby, the wife of William E. Colby, former Director of Central Intelligence, remembers the times overseas when she turned on the washing machine at their home to make sure that no one could overhear her husband's conversation with an intelligence source.

She recalls the countless times she had to play the role of a diplomat's wife, playing hostess at embassy parties, attending teas, talking about foreign affairs, to help her husband maintain his cover as a diplomat when, in reality, he was a spy.

Mr. Colby, who headed the Central Intelligence Agency from 1973 to 1976, can't forget the emergency calls that came in the middle of the night when his wife would ask where he was going and when he would be back, and all he could tell her was that he was going out and would be back later.

Because of these memories, and a belief that the Government has failed to recognize the unusual hardships faced by the spouses of American intelligence agents overseas, the Colbys are supporting an effort to rewrite Federal law to make sure that spouses receive a fair share of the partner's retirement and disability benefits.

The effort, which has received a cool response from the C.I.A. and generated a hostile reaction from many former agents, will be the subject of a closed hearing Wednesday by the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence.

The committee is considering legislation that would amend the Central Intelligence Retirement Act of 1964 by guaranteeing that spouses of agents, including those who are divorced, receive a share of retirement and disability benefits in proportion to the time the couple was married and based overseas. According to intelligence officials, the divorce rate among intelligence agents is unusually high, although they would provide no precise figures.

Women Most Affected

The legislation would apply to both men and women whose spouses were employed overseas by the agency, although because most such employees are men, most beneficiaries would be women. Spouses of C.I.A. employees

based in the United States would not be covered, the assumption being that they are not subject to the same pressures as those based abroad.

Under current law, employees of the C.I.A., like most Federal workers, have no obligation to share benefits with spouses or former spouses. They can be forced to do so by a court order, but former spouses contend that security considerations often prevent the introduction in divorce litigation of information about a marriage or career that would justify the sharing of benefits.

Opponents of the change argue that giving spouses a right to benefits will hamper the recruiting of intelligence agents. "It will be a disincentive if people are afraid that marital problems will lead to a loss of retirement benefits," said one former agent, who asked not to be identified.

The Colbys and others supporting the change, including a bipartisan group of senators, contend that they are only trying to gain for C.I.A. spouses what the spouses of foreign service officers already have. In 1980, Congress approved changes in the Foreign Service Act to provide for the equitable sharing of benefits by former spouses of American diplomats.

If anything, they assert, the pressures faced by the spouses of intelligence agents are greater than the problems experienced by those of Foreign Service officers. The C.I.A. itself underscored the problem by insisting that Wednesday's Senate hearing be conducted in secret and that all case histories prepared by supporters of the change be classified.

"I'd like to discuss the problems but the agency has told us not to," said one of the women. Dale Petersen, a spokesman for the intelligence agency, said that it never comments on overseas operations. Staff members on the House Intelligence Committee, which has considered similar legislation, reported that the C.I.A. was not enthusiastic about changes in the benefit system that would be limited to intelligence agents.

One of the bill's sponsors, Senator Daniel K. Inouye, Democrat of Hawaii, highlighted some of the unusual problems when he introduced the legislation last month. "The occurrence of clandestine activities," he said, "may cause the spouse special problems in the management of the household." In addition, he said that C.I.A. families stationed abroad face the constant threat of exposure and physical harm.

**'When you live
under cover, you
live a lie.'**

—a C.I.A. wife

'You Live a Lie'

Senator Barry Goldwater, the Arizona Republican who heads the intelligence committee, is another sponsor of the legislation. He told his colleagues that opponents of the C.I.A. who published the names of agents also disclosed the names of spouses to help impede the agency's work.

Several women who lived abroad when their husbands were on foreign assignments said that the senators' remarks provided only a small idea of what they had experienced. "When you live under cover, you live a lie," said one. "You can't confide in friends about the pressures on your husband; you can't even tell your children what their father really does. You live under a constant strain."

According to former intelligence officials, most spouses of intelligence agents are not called on to provide direct support of clandestine operations, but do help indirectly. If a woman's husband is posing as a businessman, for example, she would have to socialize with the families of others employed by the same company.

Mr. Colby, in a book about his career at the C.I.A., described an automobile tour in the early 1950's that he and his family took in an unidentified European country. Ostensibly, he wrote, they were visiting historic castles. In fact, the trunk of the car was packed with radio equipment that Mr. Colby turned over to an intelligence agent during a brief clandestine meeting in a remote forest. Just another family vacation, Mr. Colby said in an interview.

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ON PAGE 100
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